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A SPEECH INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SPOKEN ON THE BILL FOR ALTERING THE CHARTERS OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

BY THE CELEBRATED JONATHAN SHIPLEY, BISHOP OF SAINT ASAPH.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *author of the following* SPEECH *might juſtify his manner of publiſhing it by very great authorities. Some of the nobleſt pieces of eloquence the world is in poſſeſſion of were not ſpoken on the great occaſions they were intended to ſerve, and ſeem to have been preſerved merely from the high ſenſe that was entertained of their merit.*

The preſent performance appears in public from humbler but juſter motives; from the great national importance of the ſubject, from a very warm deſire and ſome faint hope of ſerving our country, by ſuggeſting a few of the uſeful truths which great men are apt to overlook.

The author has abſtained moſt religiouſly from perſonal reflections; he has cenſured no man, and therefore hopes he has offended no man. He feels moſt ſenſibly the misfortune of differing from many of thoſe whom he wiſhes to live and act with, and from ſome of as much virtue and ability as this kingdom affords; but there are alſo great authorities on the other ſide, and the greateſt authority can never perſuade him that it is better to extort by force what he thinks may be gained more ſurely by gentle means.

He looks upon power as a courſe and mechanical inſtrument of government, and holds the uſe of it to be particularly dangerous to the relation that ſubſiſts between a mother country and her colonies. In ſuch a caſe, he doubts whether any point ought to be purſued which cannot be carried by perſuaſion, by the ſenſe of a common intereſt, and the exerciſe of a moderate authority. He thinks it unneceſſary to lay down the limits of ſovereignty and obedience, and more unneceſſary to fight for them. If we can but reſtore that mutual regard and confidence which formerly governed our whole intercourſe with our colonies, particular caſes will eaſily provide for themſelves. He acts the part of the trueſt patriot in this dangerous criſis, whether he lives at London or at Boſton, who purſues ſincerely the moſt lenient and conciliating meaſures, and wiſhes to reſtore the public peace by ſome better method than the ſlaughter of our fellow citizens.

IT is of ſuch great importance to compoſe or even to moderate the diſſentions, which ſubſiſt at preſent between our unhappy country and her colonies, that I cannot help endeavouring, from the faint proſpect I have of contributing ſomething to ſo good an end, to overcome the inexpreſſible reluctance I feel at uttering my thoughts before the moſt reſpectable of all audiences. The true object of all our deliberations on this occaſion, which I hope we ſhall never loſe ſight of, is a full and cordial reconciliation with North America. Now I own, my lords, I have many doubts whether the tenors and puniſhments we hang out to them at preſent are the ſureſt means of producing this reconciliation. Let us at leaſt do this juſtice to the people of North America, to own that we can all remember a time when they were much better friends than at preſent to their mother country. They are neither our natural nor our determined enemies. Before the ſtamp act we conſidered them in the light of as good ſubjects as the natives of any county in England.

It is worth while to enquire by what ſteps we firſt gained their affection, and preſerved it ſo long, and by what conduct we have lately loſt it. Such an enquiry may point out the means of reſtoring peace, and make the uſe of force unneceſſary againſt a people whom I cannot yet forbear to conſider as our brethren.

It has always been a moſt arduous taſk to govern diſtant provinces with even a tolerable appearance of juſtice. The viceroys and governors of other nations are uſually temporary tyrants, who think themſelves obliged to make the moſt of their time, who not only plunder the people, but carry away their ſpoils, and dry up all the ſources of commerce and induſtry. Taxation in their hands is an unlimited power of oppreſſion; but in whatever hands the power of taxation is lodged, it implies and includes all other powers. Arbitrary taxation is plunder authoriſed by law; it is the ſupport and the eſſence of tyranny, and has done more miſchief to mankind than thoſe other three ſcourges from Heaven, famine, peſtilence, and the ſword. I need not carry your lordſhips out of your own knowledge, or out of your own dominions, to make you conceive what miſery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government. We need only recollect that our countrymen in India have, in the ſpace of five or ſix years, in virtue of this right, deſtroyed, ſtarved, and driven away, more inhabitants from Bengal than are to be found at preſent in all our American colonies, more than all thoſe formidable numbers which we have been nurſing up for the ſpace of 200 years with ſo much care and ſucceſs, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. This is no exaggeration, my lords, but plain matter of fact, collected from the accounts ſent over by Mr. Haſtings, whoſe name I mention with honour and veneration; and I muſt own ſuch accounts have very much leſſened the pleaſure I uſed to feel in thinking myſelf an Engliſhman. We ought ſurely not to hold our colonies totally inexcuſable for wiſhing to exempt themſelves from a grievance which has cauſed ſuch unexampled devaſtation, and, my lords, it would be too diſgraceful to ourſelves to try ſo cruel an experiment more than once. Let us reflect, that before theſe innovations were thought of, by following the line of good conduct which had been marked out by our anceſtors, we governed North America with mutual benefit to them and ourſelves. It was a happy idea that made us firſt conſider them rather as inſtruments of commerce than as objects of government. It was wiſe and generous to give them the form and the ſpirit of our own conſtitution, an aſſembly, in which a greater equality of repreſentation has been preſerved than at home, and councils and governors, ſuch as were adapted to their ſituation, though they muſt be acknowledged to be very inferior copies of the dignity of this houſe, and the majeſty of the crown.

But what is far more valuable than all the reſt, we gave them liberty; we allowed them to uſe their own judgment in the management of their own intereſt; the idea of taxing them never entered our heads. On the contrary, they have experienced our liberality on many public occaſions; we have given them bounties to encourage their induſtry, and have demanded no return but what every ſtate exacts from its colonies, the advantages of an excluſive commerce, and the regulations that are neceſſary to ſecure it. We made requiſitions to them on great occaſions in the ſame manner as our princes formerly aſked benevolences of their ſubjects, and as nothing was aſked but what was viſibly for the public good, it was always granted, and they ſometimes did more than we expected; the matter of right was neither diſputed nor even conſidered; and let us not forget that the people of New England were themſelves, during the laſt war, the moſt forward of all in the national cauſe; that every year we voted them a conſiderable ſum in acknowledgment of their zeal and their ſervices; that in the preceding war they alone enabled us to make the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, by furniſhing us with the only equivalent for the towns that were taken from our allies in Flanders; and that in times of peace they alone have taken from us ſix times as much of our own woollen manufactures as the whole kingdom of Ireland. Such a colony, my lords, not only from the juſtice, but from the gratitude we owe them, have a right to be heard in their defence, and if their crimes are not of the moſt inexpiable kind, I could almoſt ſay they have a right to be forgiven.

But in the times we ſpeak of our public intercourſe was carried on with eaſe and ſatisfaction; we regarded them as our friends and fellow citizens, and relied as much upon their fidelity as on the inhabitants of our own country. They ſaw our power with pleaſure, for they conſidered it only as their protection; they inherited our laws, our language, and our cuſtoms; they preferred our manufactures, and followed our faſhions with a partiality that ſecured our excluſive trade with them more effectually than all the regulations and vigilance of the cuſtomhouſe. Had we ſuffered them to enrich us a little longer, and to grow a little richer themſelves, their men of fortune, like the Weſt Indians, would undoubtedly have made this country their place of education and reſort; for they looked up to England with reverence and affection, as to the country of their friends and anceſtors; they eſteemed and they called it their home, and thought of it as the Jews once thought of the land of Canaan.

Now, my lords, conſider with yourſelves what were the chains and ties that united this people to their mother country, with ſo much warmth and affection, at ſo amazing a diſtance. The colonies of other nations have been diſcontented with their treatment, and not without ſufficient cauſe, always murmuring at their grievances, and ſometimes breaking out into acts of rebellion. Our ſubjects at home, with all their reaſons for ſatisfaction, have never been entirely ſatisfied. Since the beginning of this century we have had two rebellions, ſeveral plots and conſpiracies, and we ourſelves have been witneſſes to the moſt dangerous exceſſes of ſedition; but the provinces in North America have engaged in no party, have excited no oppoſition; they have been utter ſtrangers even to the name of Whig and Tory. In all changes, in all revolutions, they have quietly followed the fortunes and ſubmitted to the government of England.

Now let me appeal to your lordſhips as to men of enlarged and liberal minds, who have been led by your office and rank to the ſtudy of hiſtory: Can you find in the long ſucceſſion of ages, in the whole extent of human affairs, a ſingle inſtance where diſtant provinces have been preſerved in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, and kept at the ſame time in ſuch due ſubjection to their mother country? My lords, there is no inſtance; the caſe never exiſted before; it is perhaps the moſt ſingular phænomenon in all civil hiſtory, and the cauſe of it well deſerves your ſerious conſideration. The true cauſe is, that a mother country never exiſted before who placed her natives and her colonies on the ſame equal footing, and joined with them in fairly carrying on one common intereſt.

You ought to conſider this, my lords, not as a mere hiſtorical fact, but as a moſt important and invaluable diſcovery; it enlarges our ideas of the power and energy of good government beyond all former examples, and ſhews that it can act like gravitation at the greateſt diſtances; it proves to a demonſtration that you may have good ſubjects in the remoteſt corners of the earth if you will but treat them with kindneſs and equity. If you have any doubts of the truth of this kind of reaſoning, the experience we have had of a different kind will entirely remove them.

The good genius of our country had led us to the ſimple and happy method of governing freemen, which I have endeavoured to deſcribe. Our miniſters received it from their predeceſſors, and for ſome time continued to obſerve it, but without knowing its value. At length, preſuming on their own wiſdom, and the quiet diſpoſition of the Americans, they flattered themſelves that we might reap great advantages from their proſperity by deſtroying the cauſe of it; they choſe in an unlucky hour to treat them as other nations have thought fit to treat their colonies; they threatened and they taxed them.

I do not now enquire whether taxation is matter of right; I only conſider it as matter of experiment: For ſurely the art of government itſelf is founded on experience. I need not ſuggeſt what were the conſequences of this change of meaſures. The evils produced by it were ſuch as we ſtill remember, and ſtill feel. We ſuffered more by our loſs of trade with them than the wealth flowing in from India was able to recompence. The bankruptcy of the Eaſt India company may be ſufficiently accounted for by the rapine abroad, and the knavery at home; but it certainly would have been delayed ſome years, had we continued our commerce with them in the ſingle article of tea. But that, and many other branches of trade, have been diverted into other channels, and may probably never return entire to their old courſe. But what is worſt of all, we have loſt their confidence and friendſhip; we have ignorantly undermined the moſt ſolid foundation of our own power.

In order to obſerve the ſtricteſt impartiality, it is but juſt for us to enquire what we have gained by theſe taxes, as well as what we have loſt. I am aſſured, that out of all the ſums raiſed in America, the laſt year but one, if the expences are deducted, which the natives would elſe have diſcharged themſelves, the nett revenue paid into the treaſury to go in aid of the ſinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public ſervices parliament ſhall think fit, is eighty five pounds. Eighty five pounds, my lords, is the whole equivilant we have received for all the hatred and miſchief, and all the infinite loſſes this kingdom has ſuffered during that year, in her diſputes with North America. Money that is earned ſo dearly as this ought to be expended with great wiſdom and œconomy. My lords, were you to take up but one thouſand pounds more from North America, upon the ſame terms, the nation itſelf would be a bankrupt. But the moſt amazing, and the moſt alarming circumſtance, is ſtill behind. It is that our caſe is ſo incurable, that all this experience has made no impreſſion upon us; and yet, my lords, if you could but keep theſe facts, which I have ventured to lay before you, for a few moments in your minds (ſuppoſing your right of taxation to be never ſo clear) yet I think you muſt neceſſarily perceive that it cannot be exerciſed in any manner that can be advantageous to ourſelves or them. We have not always the wiſdom to tax ourſelves with propriety; and I am confident we could never tax a people, at that diſtance, without infinite blunders, and infinite oppreſſion; and to own the truth, my lords, we are not honeſt enough to truſt ourſelves with the power of ſhifting our own burthens upon them. Allow me, therefore, to conclude, I think, unanſwerably, that the inconvenience and diſtreſs we have felt in this change of our conduct, no leſs than the eaſe and tranquility we formerly found in the purſuit of it, will force us, if we have any ſenſe left, to return to the good old path we trod in ſo long, and found it the way of pleaſantneſs.

I deſire to have it underſtood that I am oppoſing no rights that our legiſlature may think proper to claim: I am only comparing two different methods of government. By your old rational and generous adminiſtration, by treating the Americans as your friends and fellow citizens, you made them the happieſt of human kind, and at the ſame time drew from them, by commerce, more clear profit than Spain has drawn from all its mines; and their growing numbers were a daily-encreaſing addition to your ſtrength. There was no room for improvement or alteration in ſo noble a ſyſtem of policy as this. It was ſanctified by time, by experience, by public utility. I will venture to uſe a bold language, my lords; I will aſſert, that if we had uniformly adopted this equitable adminiſtration in all our diſtant provinces, as far as circumſtances would admit, it would have placed this country, for ages, at the head of human affairs, in every quarter of the world. My lords, this is no viſionary or chimerical doctrine. The idea of governing provinces and colonies by force is viſionary and chimerical. The experiment has often been tried, and it has never ſucceeded. It ends infallibly in the ruin of the one country or the other, or in the laſt degree of wretchedneſs.

If there is any truth, my lords, in what I have ſaid, and I moſt firmly believe it all to be true, let me recommend it to you to reſume that generous and benevolent ſpirit, in the diſcuſſion of our differences, which uſed to be the ſource of our union. We certainly did wrong in taxing them. When the ſtamp act was repealed, we did wrong in laying on other taxes, which tended only to keep alive a claim that was miſchievous, impracticable, and uſeleſs. We acted contrary to our own principles of liberty, and to the generous ſentiments of our ſovereign, when we deſired to have their judges dependent on the crown for their ſtipends as well as their continuance. It was equally unwiſe to wiſh to make the governors independent of the people for their ſalaries. We ought to conſider the governors, not as ſpies entruſted with the management of our intereſt, but as the ſervants of the people, recommended to them by us. Our ears ought to be open to every complaint againſt the governors; but we ought not to ſuffer the governors to complain of the people. We have taken a different method, to which no ſmall part of our difficulties are owing. Our ears have been open to the governors, and ſhut to the people. This muſt neceſſarily lead us to countenance the jobbs of intereſted men, under the pretence of defending the rights of the crown. But the people are certainly the beſt judges whether they are well governed; and the crown can have no rights inconſiſtent with the happineſs of the people.

Now, my lords, we ought to do what I have ſuggeſted, and many things more, out of prudence and juſtice, to win their affection, and to do them public ſervice. If we have a right to govern them, let us exert it for the true ends of government. But, my lords, what we ought to do, from motives of reaſon and juſtice, is much more than is ſufficient to bring them to a reaſonable accommodation. For thus, as I apprehend, ſtands the caſe. They petition for the repeal of an act of parliament, which they complain of as unjuſt and oppreſſive; and there is not a man amongſt us, not the warmeſt friend of adminiſtration, who does not ſincerely wiſh that act had never been made. In fact, they only aſk for what we ſhould wiſh to be rid of. Under ſuch a diſpoſition of mind, one would imagine there could be no occaſion for fleets and armies to bring men to a good underſtanding. But, my lords, our difficulty lies in the point of honour. We muſt not let down the dignity of the mother country; but preſerve her ſovereignty over all the parts of the Britiſh empire. This language has ſomething in it that ſounds pleaſant to the ears of Engliſhmen, but is otherwiſe of little weight. For ſure, my lords, there are methods of making reaſonable conceſſions, and yet without injuring our dignity. Miniſters are generally fruitful in expedients to reconcile difficulties of this kind, to eſcape the embarraſſments of forms, the competitions of dignity and precedency, and to let clathing rights ſleep, while they tranſact their buſineſs. Now, my lords, on this occaſion can they find no excuſe, no pretence, no invention, no happy turn of language, not one colourable argument, for doing the greateſt ſervice they can ever render to their country? It muſt be ſomething more than incapacity that makes men barren of expedients at ſuch a ſeaſon as this. Do but for once remove this impracticable ſtateline's and dignity, and treat the matter with a little common ſenſe, and a little good humour, and our reconciliation would not be the work of an hour. But after all, my lords, if there is any thing mortifying in undoing the errors of our miniſters, it is a mortification we ought to ſubmit to. If it was unjuſt to tax them, we ought to repeal it for their ſakes; if it was unwiſe to tax them, we ought to repeal it for our own. A matter ſo trivial in itſelf as the threepenny duty upon tea, but which has given cauſe to ſo much national hatred and reproach, ought not to be ſuffered to ſubſiſt an unneceſſary day. Muſt the intereſt, the commerce, and the union, of this country and her colonies, be all of them ſacrificed to ſave the credit of one imprudent meaſure of adminiſtration? I own I cannot comprehend that there is any dignity either in being in the wrong, or in perſiſting in it. I have known friendſhip preſerved and affection gained, but I never knew dignity loſt, by the candid acknowledgment of an error; and, my lords, let me appeal to your own experience of a few years backward (I will not mention particulars, becauſe I would paſs no cenſures, and revive no unpleaſant reflections) but I think every candid miniſter muſt own that adminiſtration has ſuffered in more inſtances than one, both in intereſt and credit, by not chuſing to give up points, that could not be defended.

With regard to the people of Boſton, I am free to own that I neither approve of their riots nor their puniſhment; and yet if we inflict it as we ought, with a conſciouſneſs that we were ourſelves the aggreſſors, that we gave the provocation, and that their diſobedience is the fruit of our own imprudent and imperious conduct, I think the puniſhment cannot riſe to any great degree of ſeverity.

I own, my lords, I have read the reports of the lords committees of this houſe with very different ſentiments from thoſe with which it was drawn up. It ſeems to be deſigned that we ſhould conſider their violent meaſures and ſpeeches as ſo many determined acts of oppoſition to the ſovereignty of England, ariſing from the malignity of their own hearts. One would think the mother country had been totally ſilent and paſſive in the progreſs of the whole affair. I, on the contrary, conſider their violences as the natural effects of ſuch meaſures as ours on the minds of freemen; and this is the moſt uſeful point of view in which government can conſider them. In their ſituation, a wiſe man would expect to meet with the ſtrongeſt marks of paſſion and imprudence, and be prepared to forgive them. The firſt and eaſieſt thing to be done is to correct our own errors; and I am confident we ſhould find it the moſt effectual method to correct theirs. At any rate, let us put ourſelves in the right; and then, if we muſt contend with North America, we ſhall be unanimous at home, and the wiſe and the moderate there will be our friends. At preſent, we force every North American to be our enemy; and the wiſe and moderate at home, and thoſe immenſe multitudes, which muſt ſoon begin to ſuffer by the madneſs of our rulers, will unite to oppoſe them. It is a ſtrange idea we have taken up, to cure their reſentments by encreaſing their provocations; to remove the effects of our own ill conduct, by multiplying the inſtances of it. But the ſpirit of blindneſs and infatuation is gone forth. We are hurrying wildly on without any fixed deſign, without any important object. We purſue a vain phantom of unlimited ſovereignty, which was not made for man; and reject the ſolid advantages of a moderate, uſeful, and intelligible authority. That juſt God, whom we have ſo deeply offended, can hardly inflict a ſeverer national puniſhment, than by committing us to the natural conſequences of our own conduct. Indeed, in my opinion, a blacker cloud never hung over this iſland.

To reaſon conſiſtently with the principles of juſtice and national friendſhip, which I have endeavoured to eſtabliſh, or rather to revive what was eſtabliſhed by our anceſtors, as our wiſeſt rule of conduct for the government of America, I muſt neceſſarily diſapprove of the bill before us; for it contradicts every one of them. In our preſent ſituation every act of the legiſlature, even our acts of ſeverity, ought to be ſo many ſteps towards the reconciliation we wiſh for. But to change the government of a people, without their conſent, is the higheſt and moſt arbitrary act of ſovereignty, that one nation can exerciſe over another. The Romans hardly ever proceeded to this extremity, even over a conquered nation, till its frequent revolts and inſurrections had made them deem it incorrigible. The very idea of it implies a moſt total, abject, and ſlaviſh dependency, in the inferior ſtate. Recollect that the Americans are men of like paſſions with ourſelves, and think how deeply this treatment muſt

affect them. They have the ſame veneration for their charters that we have for our magna charta, and they ought, in reaſon, to have greater. They are the title deeds to all their rights, both public and private. What, my lords, muſt theſe rights never acquire any legal aſſurance and ſtability? Can they derive no force from the peaceable poſſeſſion of near two hundred years? And muſt the fundamental conſtitution of a powerful ſtate be forever ſubject to as capricious alterations as you may think fit to make, in the charters of a little mercantile company, or the corporation of a borough? This will undoubtedly furniſh matter for a more pernicious debate than has yet been moved. Every other colony will make the caſe its own. They will complain that their rights can never be aſcertained; that every thing belonging to them depends upon our arbitrary will; and may think it better to run any hazard, than to ſubmit to the violence of their mother country, in a matter in which they can ſee neither moderation nor end.

But let us coolly enquire, what is the reaſon of this unheard of innovation. Is it to make them peaceable? My lords, it will make them mad. Will they be better governed if we introduce this change? Will they be more our friends? The leaſt that ſuch a meaſure can do is, to make them hate us. And would to God, my lords, we had governed ourſelves with as much œconomy, integrity, and prudence, as they have done. Let them continue to enjoy the liberty our fathers gave them. Gave them, did I ſay? They are coheirs of liberty with ourſelves; and their portion of the inheritance has been much better looked after than ours. Suffer them to enjoy, a little longer, that ſhort period of public integrity and domeſtic happineſs, which ſeems to be the portion allotted by Providence to young riſing ſtates. Inſtead of hoping that their conſtitution may receive improvement from our ſkill in government, the moſt uſeful wiſh I can form in their favour is, that Heaven may long preſerve them from our vices and our politics.

Let me add farther, that to make any changes in their government, without their conſent, would be to tranſgreſs the wiſeſt rules of policy, and to wound our moſt important intereſts. As they encreaſe in numbers and in riches, our comparative ſtrength muſt leſſen. In another age, when our power has begun to loſe ſomething of its ſuperiority, we ſhould be happy if we could ſupport our authority by mutual goodwill and the habit of commanding; but chiefly by thoſe original eſtabliſhments, which time and public honour might have rendered inviolable. Our poſterity will then have reaſon to lament that they cannot avail themſelves of thoſe treaſures of public friendſhip and confidence which our fathers had wiſely hoarded up, and we are throwing away. It is hard, it is cruel, beſides all our debates and taxes, and thoſe enormous expences which are multiplying upon us every year, to load our unhappy ſons with the hatred and curſes of North America. Indeed, my lords, we are treating poſterity very ſcurvily. We have mortgaged all the lands, we have cut down all the oaks, we are now trampling down the fences, rooting up the ſeedlings and ſamplers, and ruining all the reſources of another age. We ſhall ſend the next generation into the world, like the wretched heir of a worthleſs father, without money, credit, or friends; with a ſtripped, incumbered, and perhaps untenanted eſtate.

Having ſpoke ſo largely againſt the principle of the bill, it is hardly neceſſary to enter into the merits of it. I ſhall only obſerve, that even if we had the conſent of the people to alter their government, it would be unwiſe to make ſuch alterations as theſe. To give the appointment of the governer and council to the crown, and the diſpoſal of all places, even of the judges, and with a power of removing them, to the governor, is evidently calculated with a view to form a ſtrong party in our favour. This I know has been done in other colonies; but ſtill this is opening a ſource of perpetual diſcord, where it is our intereſt always to agree. If we mean any thing by this eſtabliſhment, it is to ſupport the governor and the council againſt the people; that is, to quarrel with our friends, that we may pleaſe their ſervants. This ſcheme of governing them by a party is not wiſely imagined, it is much too premature, and, at all events, muſt turn to our diſadvantage; if it fails, it will only make us contemptible; if it ſucceeds, it will make make us odious. It is our intereſt to take very little part in their domeſtic adminiſtration of government, but purely to watch over them for their good. We never gained ſo much by North America as when we let them govern themſelves, and were content to trade with them, and to protect them. One would think, my lords, there was ſome ſtatute law, prohibiting us, under the ſevereſt penalties, to profit by experience.

My lords, I have ventured to lay my thoughts before you, on the greateſt national concern that ever came under your deliberation, with as much honeſty as you will meet with from abler men, and with a melancholy aſſurance, that not a word of it will be regarded. And yet, my lords, with your permiſſion. I will waſte one ſhort argument more on the ſame cauſe; one that I own I am fond of, and which contains in it, what, I think, muſt affect every generous mind. My lords, I look upon North America as the only great nurſery of freemen now left upon the face of the earth. We have ſeen the Britiſh of Poland and Sweden ſwept away, in the courſe of one year, by treachery and uſurpation. The three free towns in Germany are like ſo many dying ſparks, that go out one after another, and which muſt all be ſoon extinguiſhed under the deſtructive greatneſs of their neighbours. Holland is little more than a great trading company, with luxurious manners, and an exhauſted revenue; with little ſtrength, and with leſs ſpirit. Switzerland alone is free and happy within the narrow incloſure of its rocks and vallies. As for the ſtate of this country, my lords, I can only refer myſelf to your own ſecret thoughts. I am diſpoſed to think and hope the beſt of public liberty. Were I to deſcribe her according to my own ideas at preſent, I ſhould ſay that ſhe has a ſickly countenance, but I truſt ſhe has a ſtrong conſtitution.

But whatever may be our future fate, the greateſt glory that attends this country, a greater than any other nation ever acquired, is, to have formed and nurſed up to ſuch a ſtate of happineſs, thoſe colonies whom we are now ſo eager to butcher. We ought to cheriſh them as the immortal monuments of our public juſtice and wiſdom; as the heirs of our better days, of our old arts and manners, and of our expiring national virtues. What work of art or power, or public utility, has ever equalled the glory of having peopled a continent without guilt or bloodſhed, with a multitude of free and happy commonwealths, to have given them the beſt arts of life and government, and to have ſuffered them, under the ſhelter of our authority, to acquire in peace the ſkill to uſe them. In compariſon of this, the policy of governing by influence, and even the pride of war and victory, are diſhoneſt tricks, and poor contemptible pageantry.

We ſeem not to be ſenſible of the high and important truſt which Providence has committed to our charge. The moſt precious remains of civil liberty, that the world can now boaſt of, are lodged in our hands; and God forbid that we ſhould violate ſo ſacred a depoſit. By enſlaving your colonies, you not only ruin the peace, the commerce, and the fortunes, of both countries, but you extinguiſh the faireſt hopes, and ſhut up the laſt aſylum of mankind. I think, my lords, without being weakly ſuperſtitious, that a good man may hope that Heaven will take part againſt the execution of a plan which ſeems big, not only with miſchief, but impiety.

Let us be content with the ſpoils and the deſtruction of the eaſt. If your lordſhips can ſee no impropriety in it, let the plunderer and the oppreſſor ſtill go free. But let not the love of liberty be the only crime you think worthy of puniſhment. I fear we ſhall ſoon make it a part of our natural character to ruin every thing that has the misfortune to depend upon us.

No nation has ever before contrived, in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time, without any war or public calamity (unleſs unwiſe meaſures may be ſo called) to deſtroy ſuch ample reſources of commerce, wealth, and power, as of late were ours, and which, if they had been rightly improved, might have raiſed us to a ſtate of more honourable and more permanent greatneſs than the world has yet ſeen.

Let me remind the noble lords in adminiſtration, that before the ſtamp act, they had power ſufficient to anſwer all the juſt ends of government, and they were all compleatly anſwered. If that is the power they want, though we have loſt much of it at preſent, a few kind words would recover it all.

But if the tendency of this bill is, as I own it appears to me, to acquire a power of governing them by influence and corruption; in the firſt place, my lords, this is not true government, but a ſophiſticated kind, which counterfeits the appearance, but without the ſpirit or virtue of the true; and then, as it tends to debaſe their ſpirits, and corrupt their manners, to deſtroy all that is great and reſpectable in ſo conſiderable a part of the human ſpecies, and by degrees to gather them together with the reſt of the world, under the yoke of univerſal ſlavery; I think, for theſe reaſons, it is the duty of every wiſe man, of every honeſt man, and of every Engliſhman, by all lawful means, to oppoſe it.

☞ THE *foregoing* SPEECH *will be printed next week in a neat* PAMPHLET, *on fine poſt paper, and an elegant type: Thoſe gentlemen, therefore, who would wiſh to preſerve ſo valuable a production, will much oblige the printer of this paper by giving in their commands as early as poſſible, as he at preſent intends to ſtrike off but a ſmall impreſſion. The price of it will be one piſtareen.*

LONDON, *July* 16.

THIS day arrived the mail from Flanders, but brought nothing new.

Though the quakers do not chuſe to demonſtrate their diſſatisfaction in the noiſy manner the leſs orderly though not leſs feeling coloniſts have adopted, it is ſaid they profeſs themſelves ready to concur in every meaſure which promiſes to preſerve the natural rights of the Americans.

However œconomy may be the idol of our court, there is a little paſſion ſtill more predominant; it is therefore believed that the French king's conduct, with reſpect to reducing the number of ambaſſadors, in order to leſſen the national expence, will not be judged exemplary by a ſet of men, who, from fearing much, ſuſpect every thing, and ſend out ſcouts to give early notice of hoſtile preparations.

A report gains ground, that a Britiſh fleet, conſiſting of ſix men of war of the line, will be ſent in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, to cruiſe in the Baltic, in order to obſerve the motions of the Swedes.

The fate of Dantzick is at length thought to be determined, the Britiſh court having given its ultimate anſwer on that head; thus the old politics of ſacrificing the commercial intereſts of this country to petty and paltry conſiderations begin once more to prevail.

A miſunderſtanding, it is ſaid, is likely to break out between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, reſpecting the reigning politics of that of Stockholm.

Some plans, of a very deep and ſerious nature, and which, if carried into execution, may in their conſequences materially affect the intereſts of the Germanic body, are now ſaid to be in contemplation.

Lord George Germaine, it is generally believed, will occupy a very important poſt in adminiſtration immediately after his return from the Spa.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, *dated* July 12.

"Perhaps you will be ſurpriſed at a rumour which has been ſpread here for two or three days, and now begins to be in credit, that the late ſuppoſed cataſtrophe has turned out to be a water bubble, and has proved equally ſucceſsful with the celebrated land bubble of the bottle conjurer. It is whiſpered that a facetious nobleman laid this trap for the members of the jockey club, with whom nothing is impoſſible, nothing abſurd, nothing not fit for a wager. The wag was fortunate in the choice of his agent; the ſimplicity of the projector, whatever doubt it might have occaſioned about his philoſopical knowledge, prevented ſuſpicion of any intended impoſition. The received notion of Mr. Blake's talents in the art of betting, which conſiſts in taking either ſide of the queſtion, readily induced our men of ſpirit to think ſeriouſly on the ſubject; that is, to engage deeply ſome on the one ſide, and ſome on the other, which thoſe few of theſe days, who conſider the uſe of money at all, will allow to be thinking ſeriouſly on the ſubject. However, the fact is, the members of the ſporting calendar took the bait, a veſſel was built at the expence of fifteen hundred pounds, thouſands betted upon the event, the ſuppoſed conjurer put into the wooden bottle, corked down, and ſeen ſinking to a conſiderable depth, but now it is ſaid, the veſſel was ſo contrived that the man with eaſe releaſed himſelf by a trap door before ſhe got to any dangerous depth, and being a ſkilful ſwimmer, and a very duck in the water, contrived to riſe unperceived at a conſiderable diſtance from the place where the veſſel went down, which was the leſs difficult, as the intention of every perſon preſent, except two, who are ſaid to have been in a ſmall boat at a proper diſtance, and in the ſecret, was fixed upon the ſpot where the veſſel ſunk. There is, indeed, ſome reaſon to believe the veſſel was open ſoon after it went down, from the agitation of the water, which was very great, occaſioned probably by the water expelling the air which was in the veſſel, and driving it to the ſurface. The ſtory goes, that the man was taken in unperceived by the attentive ſpectators to a boat prepared to receive him, and that he was afterwards among the wondering croud at the end of twelve hours, when, according to the project, the veſſel was to riſe, and heard doubtleſs with great pleaſure every perſon around him pronounce him a dead man. I heartily hope, for the ſake of the poor man, that the whole is a jeſt, and that our late noble viſitor has made fools of the knowing ones."

A correſpondent ſays, that the alarm and concern at the fate of the unhappy man who was in the veſſel lately ſunk at Plymouth reminds him of a matter much more alarming, touching a veſſel lately loſt on the coaſt of Africa, which had upwards of 300 negroes on board, dragged, poor creatures, from the place of their nativity, to be carried into ſlavery! Theſe poor people were, as they uſually are, not only confined in the ſhip's hold, but chained together by the legs and arms. Notwithſtanding this, as ſoon as the veſſel ſtruck, and it was perceived that ſhe muſt inevitably ſink, the crew of the ſhip made faſt all the hatches to confine theſe unhappy beings ſtill more, and then betook themſelves to the boat, leaving the negroes ſo confined to ſink with the veſſel. This was the fact with the laſt veſſel loſt there that has been heard of, and I am told has often been ſo before. But this is in trade.

It is ſaid that the king of England has acknowledged the territorial right of the king of Pruſſia to the port of Dantzick, and that he has promiſed his Pruſſian majeſty not to interfere in that affair.

Notwithſtanding the reports of a non-importation aſſociation being entered into by the ſeveral provinces on the continent of America, 17 ſhips have been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe in the ſpace of a fortnight; and though Boſton is not one among the liſt, there are ſeveral for New England, and about a dozen more are now up at the coffeehouſe for other ports of America.

It is reported that Mr. Wellbore Ellis will be created an Engliſh peer. Though born in Ireland, it is pretty remarkable he has always continued to decline an Iriſh peerage.

A correſpondent recommends the making a ſettlement on one of the newly diſcovered iſlands in the South Seas, and the ſending our convicted felons there; a circumſtance they would dread as the greateſt puniſhment, as they would not have it in their power to return to England.

July 19. Juſt arrived, the Prime, from China, on account of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies, with 209,000 pounds of bohea tea, 16,930 pounds of congou, 223,700 pounds of ſinglo, and 6200 of ſouchong.

On the 22d of June, when his majeſty went to the houſe of lords to give his aſſent to the Canada bill, the park, Whitehall, and other parts of Parliament Street, were thronged with multitudes of people, in dreſs and appearance much above the common level. As the king paſſed, they gave him a moſt cordial ſalute of *groans* and *hiſſes*; the univerſal cry was, "No popery! No French laws! No proteſtant popiſh king? The duke of Glouceſter forever!" His majeſty was obſerved ſeveral times to change colour; but whether from a conſciouſneſs that he was ſuffering in a *religious* cauſe, or whether from the ſupreme delight he felt at paſſing an act ſo univerſally *odious* to the *factious* citizens, he *bronzed* it out with a tolerable ſhare of *firmneſs*. When he had executed the *Remiſs buſineſs*, by paſſing the Quebec bill, the people, on his return, grew exceedingly clamorous; they groaned moſt hideouſly until the ſtate coach arrived oppoſite Mr. Churchill's houſe, in Parliament Street, when (Mr. Wilkes being at the window) a loud *huzza* enſued; the king bowed, but the people, too honeſt to deceive his majeſty, inſtantly ſhouted, "*Wilkes forever!*" The ſtate coach hed no ſooner entered the park than the multitude, who had accompanied it to the parliament houſe, being joined by a prodigious concourſe of people, the hiſſes, groans, and cry of "No popery! No French laws! The proteſtant duke of Glouceſter!" became inceſſant. The king once leaning his head towards the coach window, which was beſet with numbers, a fellow, with great jocularity, called out, "God bleſs your majeſty's head, but damn *Lord Bute's!*" His majeſty reddened, but ſoon collected his *firmneſs*, ſhewed as much contempt for the rabble as James the ſecond when he took water to *eſcape* their fury, and being ſafely embarked, let a f—t to ſhew how much he deſpiſed them. A fellow returning through the park, with the ſword of ſtate on his ſhoulder, the caſe which contained it being ſhaped exactly like a *crucifix*, ſome of the mob inſiſted upon ſeeing the contents: The fellow ſtopped and opened the caſe; but when they perceived it contained only a very harmleſs ſword, they went away, ſaying "they really thought it was a preſent from the court of Rome, of a *popiſh crucifix*, for the uſe of the *proteſtant king of England!*"

The IMPORTANCE *of the* AMERICAN COLONIES *to* GREAT BRITAIN.

AMOUNT *of* COMMODITIES exported from GREAT BRITAIN.

	£.
To Hudſon's Bay,	16,000
To Newfoundland from Britain and Ireland,	273,400
To Canada,	105,000
To Nova Scotia,	20,500
To New England,	395,000
To Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and New Hampſhire,	12,000
To New York,	531,000
To Philadelphia, the only ſea port in Pennſylvania,	611,000
To Virginia and Maryland,	865,000
To North Carolina,	18,000
To South Carolina,	365,000
To Georgia,	49,000
To Penſacola, the capital of Weſt Florida,	57,000
To St. Auguſtine,	7000
Exported from Britain amounting to	£. 3,370,900

AMOUNT *of* COMMODITIES *imported into* GREAT BRITAIN.

	£.	s.	d.
From Hudſon's Bay,	29,340	0	0
From Labrador to Britain, and other kingdoms,	49,050	0	0
From Newfoundland,	34,500	0	0
From Canada,	105,00	0	0
From Nova Scotia,	3880	0	0
From New England,	370,500	0	0
From Connecticut, &c.	114,500	0	0
From New York,	526,000	0	0
From Philadelphia to Britain, and other markets,	705,500	0	0
From Virginia and Maryland to Britain, and other markets,	1,040,000	0	0
From North Carolina to Britain, and other markets,	63,350	0	0
From South Carolina to Britain, and other markets,	395,666	13	4
From Georgia to Britain, and other markets,	74,200	0	0
From Penſacola,	61,000	0	0
Exported from the colonies amounting to	£. 3,924,606	13	4

The above account is ſtated on an average of three years.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Meſſieurs BRADFORDS,

If you think the following piece draws the proper line between prerogative and liberty, between loyalty and patriotiſm, and deem it worthy of a publication in your paper, no time can be more proper than the preſent.

The genuine SPEECH *of* STIGAND, *at the head of the men of* Kent, *to* WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR.

"YOU are accoſted, illuſtrious general, by the men of Kent, who are ready to ſubmit to your government, provided you ſhall make proper conceſſion to their moſt equitable *demands*, being ſuch ſort of men as are determined to retain that liberty they have received from their anceſtors, together with the laws and cuſtoms of their country; neither will they be reduced to a ſtate of ſervitude, which they never experienced, or endure a new legiſlature; for they can bear with a *regal*, but not a *tyrannical* authority. With their liberty, therefore, unaſſailed, and their antient laws and cuſtoms reſerved to them, receive the men of Kent, not as a parcel of *ſlaves*, but ſubjects attached to you in loyalty and love. But if you ſhould attempt to deprive them of their freedom, and the immunity of their laws, you ſhall deprive them of their lives alſo; for they had rather engage with you in a determined battle, and fall under *certain* enemies, than in a court of juſtice under *certain* laws; for though the reſt of the Engliſh can ſuffer ſlavery, *to be free is the property of the men of Kent.*"

This manly ADDRESS, worthy to be preſerved in letters of gold, delivered in the face of majeſty, by the undaunted champion of our ſturdy Kentiſh anceſtors, with a drawn ſword in one hand, and the olive branch extended in the other, convinced the conqueror that thoſe renowned heroes, to whoſe noble minds it appeared beneath the dignity of freemen to brook the galling yoke of ſlavery, though fixed by the hand of royalty, would, when attached to him in loyalty and love, be bulwarks of defence too impregnable to be ſtormed by his enemies; ramparts of ſafety raiſed around the throne not to be

ſcaled by the moſt aſpiring foe. He therefore, with more wiſdom than modern *miniſters*, ſtopped the career of his tyranny, and confirmed to the men of Kent thoſe antient privileges which their deſcendants enjoy to this day, peculiar to themſelves, as the only remnant of Saxon liberty, which was capable to ſtand the torrent of Norman innovation, in that general deluge which ſpread itſelf over England; ſwept away even the badges of Britiſh freedom, and tranſplanted into the very ſoil, the laws and cuſtoms of Normandy.

If the united powers of France and Spain ſhould cauſe the preſent rulers to ſtand in need of ſuch brave and warlike ſubjects, it is provable (nay more than probable) America will then be relieved from the miſeries ſhe now groans under, and that ſtretch of tyranny over us be reſtrained, which the ties of juſtice and religion, in the mouldering hands of power, are too feeble to controul, and the ſolemn coronation oath, that ſacred band, which impiety herſelf ſcarce dare to rend aſunder, too debilitated to ſet bounds to; or to cauſe the crowned head, under the influence of a northern petticoate, to govern *ſecundum legem et conſuitudines Anglice.*

BOSTON, *September* 5.

ON Wedneſday laſt the new divan (conſiſting of the wretched fugitives with whom the juſt indignation of their reſpective townſmen by a well deſerved expulſion, have filled this capital) uſurped the ſeats round the council board in Boſton. Their deliberations have not hitherto tranſpired. And with equal ſecrecy, on Thurſday morning, half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board thirteen boats at the Long Wharf, and proceeded up Miſtic river to Temple's farm, where they landed and went to the powderhouſe on Quarry Hill, in Charleſtown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole ſtore there, and carried it to the caſtle.

A detachment from the corps went to Cambridge and brought off two field pieces, which had lately been ſent there for colonel Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this ſcandalous expedition cauſed much ſpeculation, as ſome who were near the governor gave out that he had ſworn the committee of Salem ſhould recognize or be impriſoned; nay, ſome ſaid, put on board the Scarborough and ſent to England forthwith. The committee of Boſton ſent off an expreſs after ten on Wedneſday evening to adviſe their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming againſt them, who received their meſſage with great politeneſs, and returned an anſwer purporting their readineſs to receive any attack they might be expoſed to for acting in purſuance to the laws and intereſt of their country as became men and chriſtians.

From theſe ſeveral hoſtile appearances the county of Middleſex took the alarm, and on Thurſday evening began to collect in large bodies, with their arms, proviſions, and ammunition, determining, by ſome means, to give a check to a power which ſo openly threatens our deſtruction, and in ſuch a clandeſtine manner robbed them of the means of their defence; and on Friday morning ſome thouſands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with ſticks, as they had left their fire arms &c. at ſome diſtance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thurſday evening, and ſurrounded the attorney general's, who is alſo judge of the admiralty on the new plan for Nova Scotia; and being provoked by the firing a gun from a window, they broke ſome glaſs, but did no more miſchief. The company, however, concerned in this were moſtly boys and negroes, who ſoon diſperſed.

On perceiving the concourſe on Friday morning, the committee of Cambridge ſent expreſs to Charleſtown, who communicated the intelligence to Boſton, and their reſpective committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the firſt of the Boſton committee came up they found ſome thouſands of people aſſembled round the courthouſe ſteps, and judge Danforth ſtanding upon them, ſpeaking to the body, declaring in ſubſtance, "that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and ſpent the greater part in the ſervice of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a ſtep lately taken by him ſo diſagreeable to his country, in which he conſcientiouſly had meaned to ſerve them, but finding their general ſenſe againſt his holding a ſeat at the council board, on the new eſtabliſhment, he aſſured them that he had reſigned ſaid office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconſiſtent with the charter rights of his country;" and in confirmation of ſaid declaration, he delivered a certificate drawn up by himſelf, and ſigned with his own hand.

Judge Lee was alſo on the courthouſe ſteps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms ſimilar to thoſe uſed by judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration alſo, drawn up and ſigned by him, viz.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

"AS great numbers of the inhabitants of the county are come into this town ſince my ſatisfying thoſe who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the governor at my reſignation, and being deſirous to give the whole county and province full ſatisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my reſignation of a ſeat in the new conſtituted council, and my determination to give no further attendance.

A true copy. Jos. LEE."

Upon this a vote was called for to ſee if the body was ſatisfied with the declarations and reſignations above ſaid, and paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would ſignify their abhorrence of mobs, riots, and the deſtruction of private property, and paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Colonel Phipps, the high ſheriff, then came before the committee of the body and complained that he had been hardly ſpoken of for the part he did in delivering the powder in Charleſtown magazine to the ſoldiery; which the committee candidly conſidered, and reported to the body that it was their opinion the high ſheriff was exuſeable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Colonel Phipps alſo delivered the following declaration by him ſubſcribed, viz.

"THAT I will not execute any precept that ſhall be ſent me under the new acts of parliament for the altering the conſtitution of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that I will recal all the veniries that I have ſent out under the new eſtabliſhment. DAVID PHIPPS."

A true copy, teſt. Cambridge Sept. 2, 1774.
NATH. CUDWORTH, Clerk.

Which was accepted as ſatisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his honour lieutenat governor Oliver ſet off from Cambridge to Boſton, and informed governor Gage of the true ſtate of matters and the buſineſs of the people, which, as his honour told the admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promiſing to return in two hours and confer further with them on his own circumſtance as preſident of the council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the committee and ſignified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz. that as the commiſſions of lieutenant governor and preſident of the council ſeemed tacked together, he ſhould undoubtedly incur his majeſty's diſpleaſure if he reſigned the latter and pretended to hold the former, and as nobody appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held conſtitutionally, he begged he might not be preſſed to incur that diſpleaſure at the inſtance of a ſingle county, while any other counſellor held on the new eſtabliſhment. Aſſuring them, however, that in caſe the mind of the whole province, collected in congreſs, or otherwiſe, appeared for his reſignation, he would by no means act in oppoſition to it. This ſeemd ſatisfactory to the committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the body, when commiſſioner Hallowell came through the town, on his way to Boſton. The ſight of that obnoxious perſon ſo inflamed the people that in a few minutes above 160 horſemen were drawn up and proceeding in purſuit of him, on the full gallop. Captain Gardener, of Cambridge, firſt began a parley with one of the foremoſt, which cauſed them to halt till he delivered his mind very fully in diſſuaſion of the purſuit, and was ſeconded by Mr. Deavans of Charleſtonwn, and Dr. Young of Boſton. They generally obſerved that the body's intention that day ſeemed to be the reſignation of unconſtitutional counſellors, and that it might introduce confuſion into the proceedings of the day if any thing elſe was brought upon the carpet till that important buſineſs was finiſhed; and in a little time the gentlemen diſmounted their horſes and returned to the body. But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely eſcape, as one gentleman, of a ſmall ſtature, puſhed on before the general body, and followed Hallowell, who made the beſt of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. —— overtook and ſtopped him in his chaiſe. Hallowell ſnapped his piſtols at him, but could not diſengage himſelf from him till he quitted the chaiſe and mounted his ſervant's horſe, on which he drove into Boſton with all the ſpeed he could make, till the horſe falling within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he ſpread conſternation, telling them he was purſued by ſome thouſands, who would be in town at his heels and deſtroy all friends of government before them.

A gentleman in Boſton, obſerving the motion of the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the town communicated the alarm to Dr. Roberts then at Charleſtown ferry, who, having a very fleet horſe, brought the news in a few minutes to the committee then at dinner. The intelligence was inſtantly diffuſed, and the people whoſe arms were neareſt ſent perſons to bring them, while horſemen were diſpatched both ways to gain more certain advice of the true ſtate of the ſoldiery. A greater ferver and reſolution probably never appeared among any troops. The diſpatches ſoon returning, and aſſuring the body that the ſoldiers ſtill remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they reſumed their buſineſs with ſpirit, and reſolved to leave no unconſtitutional officer within their reach in poſſeſſion of his place. On this the committee aſſembled again, drew up a paper, and at the head of the body delivered it to lieutenant governor Oliver to ſign, with which he complied, after obtaining their conſent to add a clauſe, implying the force by which he was compelled to do it. Mr Maſon, clerk of the county of Middleſex, alſo engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of parliament impairing our charter.

It is ſaid that an article deliberated upon by the divan laſt Weſtneſday was the diſarming of the town of Boſton, and as much of the province as might be, to which ſundry new counſellors adviſed. Was this alſo for the good of your country, gentlemen?

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* July 18.

"A gentleman is here from Quebec, who came over in order to complain of ſome impoſitions, which have been laid on the people of Canada, under colour of law. As neither the king's promiſe, nor the articles of the treaty of peace, have been fulfilled, they ſay the parliament, inſtead of removing the grievance, ſeized this opportunity to violate the treaty, &c. and, in order to delude the people, have eſtabliſhed popery; but this will not ſatisfy them. They only want the ſame toleration as the king's other ſubjects, and the enjoyment of the ſame civil liberties which they always expected; but are now to be treated in a more arbitrary manner than before the conqueſt. It ſeems very clear that the Stuart family have a hand in the whole of the ſcheme. May the Almighty preſerve us, and turn the hearts of the wicked men, who are ſeeking the deſtruction of America, as well as this country.

"The diſcontent which the Canada bill will give both here and there, added to the ſituation of this country, when you all unite and ſtop trade with us, will immediately procure a repeal of the obnoxious edicts.

"All this miſchief has ariſen from the pride of a few fools and knaves, who, out of oppoſition to lord Chatham, were determined to try another experiment on the colonies.

"Aſſure the Boſton people that their politeneſs to general Gage will not ſave them from the awful plot. Little do they think what mighty evils are ſoon to follow if they ſubmit."

On Saturday afternoon 4 large field pieces were dragged by the ſoldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city.

Same evening the military watch, conſiſting of 16 or 17 men, who patrol between Winiſimit and Charleſtown ferries, laid hold on two women to abuſe them; but on their crying out, let them go again.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

THE late alarm of the rupture at Boſton put the whole province of Connecticut in motion; ſo that the expreſs, who was ſent to contradict the report, found the roads lined with troops, marching for the relief of Boſton, to the amount of many thouſands, well equipped with arms, ammunition, and proviſions.

A correſpondent remarks, that the readineſs which people of all ranks ſhewed to take up arms in ſupport of the Boſtonians, is a plain demonſtration that the Americans are determined to maintain their liberty, at the expence of their blood.

The farmers in and about Allen Town, and freehold, New Jerſey, having opened a ſubſcription for the relief of Boſton, in a very ſhort time collected as much grain as loaded a ſloop, which ſailed from Elizabeth Town Point laſt week for Salem.

WILLIAMSBURG.

ON Sunday laſt died, Mrs. CLEMENTINA RIND. It ill beſeems the printer, he apprehends, as being a relation, to pretend to characterize her. The public, who muſt in general have been acquainted with her, knew her qualifications. It ſhall, however, be his moſt ardent ſtudy to protect her children, for which purpoſe, he hopes thoſe who have hitherto favoured this office, will not now diſcontinue their kindneſs. The public will, ere long, be made acquainted with the manner in which this paper will be conducted, and likewiſe with the plan which the printer intends to purſue ſhould he meet with ſufficient encouragement. It was his original intention to addreſs the public at large in this week's paper; but for want of time, and many difficultis intervening, he found it extremely arduous, and therefore declined it till next week, or to ſome other future period.

Lately died at Norfolk, captain ROBERT NECKS. He was a gentleman whoſe public and private character was much admired.

SATURDAY, *October* 1. THIS morning, juſt as we were going to publiſh our paper, we received Philadelphia intelligence, by a private hand, as late as September 22. Were there a poſſibility of communicating to our readers a full account of the proceedings of our brethren to the northward, we would moſt readily do it, but it is utterly out of our power. Next week's paper ſhall contain them. At a meeting of the committees from every town and diſtrict in the county of Middleſex, and province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, held at Concord, in the ſaid county, on the 30th and 31ſt of Auguſt, they came into the moſt ſpirited reſolves; as alſo have ſeveral other towns in the ſaid province. Theſe reſolves have been laid before the GENERAL CONGRESS now ſitting at Philadelphia, and were unanimouſly agreed to. The following extracts from them, in order to give the public an idea of the firmneſs and ſpirit of the people over whom General Gage *preſides*, will not, we imagine, be diſagreeable to our readers.

Reſolved, That the late acts of the Britiſh parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the eſtabliſhed form of government in this colony, and for ſcreening the moſt flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are groſs infractions of thoſe rights to which we are juſtly entitled by the laws of nature, the Britiſh conſtitution, and the charter of the province.

Reſolved, That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the acts above mentioned, but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked adminiſtration to enſlave America.

Reſolved, That every people have an abſolute right of meeting together to conſult upon common grievances, and to petition, remonſtrate, and uſe every legal method for their removal.

Reſolved, That the act which prohibits theſe conſtitutional meetings cuts away the foundation of Engliſh freedom, and reduces us to a moſt abject ſtate of vaſſalage and ſlavery.

Reſolved, That it is our opinion theſe late acts, if quietly ſubmitted to, will annihilate the laſt veſtings of liberty in this province, and therefore we muſt be juſtified by God and the world, in never ſubmitting to them.

PHILADELPHIA. In congreſs, Thurſday, September 22, 1774, RESOLVED, that the congreſs requeſt the merchants and others, in the ſeveral colonies, not to ſend to Great Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of America, is made public.

An extract from the minutes. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, *of September 21.*

Friday laſt arrived here Mr. Paul Rivere, expreſs from Boſton to the congreſs, and on Monday laſt returned with an anſwer containing glad tidings to our diſtreſſed brethren.

To the credit of the merchants of the city of New York be it ſpoken, that on an application for tranſports to carry troops, &c. to Boſton, they refuſed, ſo that the contractors could not procure a ſhip; and to the tradeſmen who virtuouſly refuſed going to build fortifications, &c. to deſtroy the liberties of their fellow countrymen.

An order to purchaſe 800 pieces of blankets is received from general Gage, by a gentleman in this city. It is hoped every merchant will follow the example of the worthy gentleman who was firſt applied to, who refuſed to ſell any blankets for the uſe of an army ſent againſt his country.

Extract of a letter from London.

"It is conjectured here, that if the talked of non-importation agreement takes place, and is general among the colonies, it will effectually knock up this miniſtry, who muſt go out, and another be brought in, to reverſe all their meaſures, and reconcile this kingdom with America. On the contrary, if thoſe meaſures are ſubmitted to, theſe men will be eſtabliſhed, and go on to tax all America in various ways, among which the revival of the ſtamp act is much talked of."

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my ſubſcription papers to their reſpective counties, to raiſe a ſmall ſum of money for the encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many places on this and the other ſide of the bay, and on the ſea coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient ſpot, on the coaſt, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part without money, I muſt beg the favour of them to forward ſuch ſums, as they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, eſquire, who is ſo kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper ſecurity ſhall be lodged in his hands for any ſum that I may draw. The certainty of being able to make ſalt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whoſe certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily ſee the neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome time paſt devoted my whole attention to this buſineſs, and given over every purſuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great a forwardneſs as it was in my power, I have incurred a conſiderable expence, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary materials.

JAMES TAIT.

MR. TAIT having produced to me a ſample of ſalt made on the *Eaſtern Shore*, together with a certificate of a gentleman of unqueſtionable credit, I have no doubt, with proper encouragement, of his ſucceeding in his propoſed ſcheme, from which it ſeems highly probable that this country will reap the greateſt advantage: I ſhall, therefore, moſt chearfully comply with his requeſt, and take great pleaſure in contributing every thing in my power towards carrying it into execution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

FOR LONDON,

THE ſhow GALE, *Henry Jefferſon*, maſter, has good accommodations for four cabin paſſengers, and will ſail on or before the 20th of *October*. Any perſon inclinable to take a paſſage in the above veſſel may apply to the ſaid captain, at Mr. *Muſſenburg's*, about 3 miles above *Newport News*, near *Norfolk*, oppoſite where the ſhip loads.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 10th *of* October, *at* Louiſa *courthouſe, being court day, to the higheſt bidder,*

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, whereon is a very good dwellinghouſe, all other neceſſary out houſes, barns, &c, and a good crop of corn growing on the plantation; being the tract of land which Mr. *George Barclay* lately lived upon, and purchaſed of Mr. *Clifton Rhodes*. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM FRASER.

by 2

Juſt imported from LONDON, *in the* Bland, *captain* Danby, *and to be ſold at my ſhop in* Williamſburg,

A FRESH aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo PICKLES, SPICES, CANDIES, SALLAD OIL, *Durham* MUSTARD, JAR RAISINS, CURRANTS, SALT PETRE, &c.

WILL. PASTEUR,

1

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt*'s ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the deſcription of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker*'s ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are 2 good blackſmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly, will be SOLD, *at* Smithfield, *on* Thurſday *the third of* November *next*,

EIGHTEEN hundred and ſixty eight acres (the remaining part of a tract) of well timbered, level LAND, in *Iſle of Wight* county, belonging to Mr. *James Burwell*. This land is laid off into 7 lots, and is within 11 miles of *Smithfield*, and 5 of a very fine merchant mill. Any perſon who has thoughts of purchaſing, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Burwell*, in *York* county.

LEWIS BURWELL,
DUDLEY DIGGES,
THOMAS NELSON, junior.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on* Wedneſday *the 5th of* October, *at* John Wilkinſon's *plantation, in* New Kent *county*,

TWENTY ONE LIKELY

NEGROES,

Conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo the ſtock of cattle and horſes, ſome houſhold furniture, and one riding chair, by virtue of executions obtained in *New Kent* court by Meſſ. *John Eilbeck, David Roſs*, and company, againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *Wilkinſon*.

JOSIAH HOLT, D. S.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *Samuel Hening*, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the 1ſt day of *November* next, at his late dwellinghouſe in *Culpeper* county, ſeveral SLAVES, ſtocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS; among the cattle are many BEEVES. Alſo will be ſold, ſome HOUSHOLD FURNITURE. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to come and ſettle; and thoſe that have any demands againſt it are requeſted to make them known before the day of ſale. There is likewiſe a quantity of INDIAN CORN to be ſold. (2) DAVID HENING, Executor.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of exceeding good LAND, containing about 430 acres, on which is a large, commodious dwellinghouſe, with all convenient out houſes, in good repair, ſituated on the ſouth branch of *Pamunkey* river, adjoining the lands of colonel *Thomas Nelſon* and colonel *Syme*. The terms may be known by applying to the laſt named gentleman, Mr. *Clough* at *Rockey Mill*, or to

(3) DAVID HOOPS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *York* county, in *Auguſt* laſt, a negro man ſlave, upwards of 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, and has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, has a black ſpot in his forehead, and calls himſelf STEPNEY BLUE. He has been ſeen in *Glouceſter* county, was the property of *Sarah Mingham*, who I have ſince married, and as I have been informed, has a forged paſs, with his miſtreſs's name to it, giving him leave to hire himſelf. He went away with a free negro woman named *Eaſter Roberts*, which I am told is his wife, and I make no doubt but he will, or has got a paſs, in order to go as a free man. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive 20s. if taken up within 20 miles of this place, 40s. if at a greater diſtance, and 5l. if out of the colony, beſides what the law allows.

2 NATHAN YANCEY.

For CHARTER,

THE ſhip LONDSDALE, JAMES GRAYSON, maſter, burthen about 430 hogſheads, *Britiſh* built, 2 years old, a very good veſſel, well fitted and found. For terms apply to *Richard Squire Taylor*, in *King William* county.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 27, 1774.

I INTEND ſhortly to leave the colony.

AGATHA CURTIS.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, within 3 miles of *Leeſburg*, a light roan horſe, about 12 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock W, his mane and tail almoſt black, and has a black ſpot, about the ſize of a muſket bullet, near the pitch of each of his ſhoulders. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

() JOHN M'BRIDE.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a ſmall bay horſe, about 13 hands high, has a ſhort tail, with a hanging mane, a ſtar in his forehead, his right hind foot white, about 4 years old, branded on the near buttock J, trots naturally, and is ſhod before. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

() FRANCIS ATWELL.

To be SOLD, *at the ſeat of the late Mrs.* Tate, *in* Jockey's Neck, *on* Thurſday *the 29th of* September,

ALL the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with the ſtock of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP. The houſhold furniture conſiſts of valuable beds well furniſhed, neat chairs, tables, and deſks, with many other articles too tedious to mention. There are among the cattle ſeveral yoke of work ſteers, and many extraordinary milch cows. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time, a CHARIOT. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April*, 1775, for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity; all debts that are not diſcharged at the above mentioned time, to carry intereſt from the date of the bonds. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

NORFOLK, *September* 13, 1774.

I DO hereby give notice that the partnerſhip of *Hargraves* and *Orange* is diſſolved by mutual agreement, Mr. *Hargraves* having purchaſed my part of the ſtock, and has taken the whole on himſelf. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to apply to Mr. *Hargraves*. (3) WILLIAM ORANGE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, lying on *Byrd Creek*, in *Goochland* county, on *Saturday* the 9th of *July*, SAMUEL GREGORY, alias NAILING, an apprentice, about 18 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, thin viſage, grey eyes, a down, inoffenſive look, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, has ſhort ſandy coloured hair, round ſhouldered, and ſtoops in his walk; had on an osnabrig ſhirt and trowſers. I have been credibly informed he went to *Loudoun* county, or ſome of the counties adjacent. I expect he will employ himſelf in the carpenter's buſineſs, as he has been in that branch for 3 years paſt. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS.

t f TURNER ANDERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Nanſemond* county, near *Suffolk* town, a negro woman named MILLA, who has been abſent ever ſince the year 1768; ſhe has a ſcar upon the back part of each of her hands, near her little fingers, and another on the top of one of her feet, is about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years old. I am told ſhe has been in *Norfolk*; and I am alſo informed that at the houſe of Mr. *Thomas Haſk*, between *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, there is a wench that calls herſelf *free Milla*, who may probably be the ſame. TEN POUNDS will be given to the perſon who will bring her to

JOHN HARRISON, junior.

THERE is remaining in *Byrd*'s warehouſe, *Henrico* county, a hogſhead of TOBACCO, marked M W G, No. 1, weighing 912 groſs, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inſpected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be ſold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from HAWKING or FOWLING upon *Martin's Swamp*, in *Cheſterfield* county; as alſo from FISHING therein. 5 RICHARD RANDOLPH.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a black ſteer, with two crops and an underkeel in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. () MARY PENN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *April* laſt, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has a thin viſage, ſeveral of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of ſinging, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whiſtler. The ſaid fellow has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, therefore I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſome years paſt tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on ſuffering one year's impriſonment; after that he was ſold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Glouceſter*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and paſſed for a free man in the counties of *King William, Carolim*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Hubbard*'s, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as he was raiſed in *Peterſburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Oſborne*'s, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *May* laſt, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, not branded, has a mealy noſe, thick mane, and long ſwitch tail, ſtrong made, has good courage, paces, trots, and gallops. THIRTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *King & Queen*, or to Mr. *David Anderſon*, junior, merchant in *Louiſa*, where ſhe was bred.

3 MATTHEW ANDERSON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large ſtar in her forehead, and has a white ſtreak leading towards her noſe, two of her feet white, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock I C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

WILLIAM AKIN.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, near 12 years old, branded on the near buttock in the form of a heart, and has the ſcar of a fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to SIX POUNDS.

LUCY TAYLOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 2, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, who is immediately going for *England*, deſires all perſons indebted to him, by bond or otherwiſe, to pay what they owe to Mr. *Robert Prentis*, of this city, who is properly empowered as attorney for (3) GEORGE PITT.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 15 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10‖ c 10 ſ. WILLIAM BERNARD.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſhn* and *Sons* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meſſiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Fear Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ACRES of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or *Indian* corn, lying on both ſides of *Bull Run*, in *Loudoun* and *Prince William*, about 300 acres of which are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles of two other merchant mills in *Loudoun*; thirty miles from *Colcheſter, Alexandria*, and *Dumfries*. If any perſon or perſons incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, they may be ſhewn them, and know the terms, by applying to captain *Francis Peyton*, in *Loudoun* county, who has full power to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber. It is laid off in lots of two, three, and four hundred acres, with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

(1 m tf) ROBERT BURWELL.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the lighthouſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, jun. | RO. C. NICHOLAS.